

每天读点世界文化。

探寻最美



主编 许伶俐 张颖慧

"世界文化遗产"

目睹古都风采 追逐大唐遗迹

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感受非洲古朴 浸染澳洲风情

一本书,一次环球之旅!80处世界文化遗产这一生一定要去



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我是英语文化书



探寻最美

主编 许伶俐 张颖慧

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内容提要

几乎每个人都有一个环游世界的梦想!如果有机会开启属于自己的环球之旅,世界教科文组织所推荐的TOP"世界文化遗产"必不容错过!你可以走近秦姬陵,在月光下感受美轮美奂的人间仙境;也可以去冒险,到非洲探寻一下金字塔的秘密……本书让你足不出户进行一场说走就走的环球旅行,轻松踏寻全球最神秘、最浪漫、最壮观、最有文化内涵的世界遗产。

品读本书,你能触摸最古老、最有价值的人类文明遗迹,开拓国际视野的同时,还能品味地道的好英文!本书适合各高校大学生、广大上班族、白领人士和海外出差、留学人士及具有同等英语水平的学习者。

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如果你打算在最短的时间内领略全球最古老、最神秘、最浪漫、最壮观、最有看点以及最有文化内涵的世界文化遗产,《每天读点世界文化;探寻最美"世界文化遗产"》是你最心怡的选择。本书向你全方位介绍丰富多元的世界文化遗产,其中包括亚洲世界文化遗产、欧洲世界文化遗产以及美洲、非洲和大洋洲世界文化遗产。本书引领你遨游最值得回味的世界文化遗产:在古老悠远的亚洲,你能回味日本京都的大唐遗韵,也能体验月光下印度泰姬陵美轮美奂的人间仙境,在优雅浪漫的欧洲,你能漫步巴黎圣母院感受浪漫传奇的法国文化,也能进入威严高耸的伦敦塔了解英国王室神秘恐怖、跌宕起伏的历史;在充满异国情调的非洲、美洲和大洋洲,你可以探寻埃及神秘的金字塔,也可以欣赏墨西哥帕伦克古城曾经辉煌的玛雅艺术……本书让你足不出户进行一场说走就走的环球旅行,从亚洲静谧的古刹到童话般浪漫的欧洲古堡,从远古文明的神庙到近代工业的重要见证,本书让你在世界文化遗产构筑的奇妙时空中自由穿行。

本书秉持"最丰富、最多元、最细致"的创作理念,查阅了大量资料,书中资料均选自英美国家的主流报刊杂志以及欧美各大主流媒体网站资源,质量上乘、语言地道,是知识积累的绝佳材料!

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本书特别强调文化认知与语言能力双管齐下,这是英语学习的正确方向。阅读本书,在开拓国际视野的同时,能积累大量口语素材。如果你是一位在校学生,谈一下你所了解的世界文化遗产,可以显示你深厚的文化内涵;如果你是一个外企白领,你可以通过聊天拉近与外籍同事的距离,更快地融入多元的企业文化氛围;如果你是一位准备到国外留学或者旅行的人士,本书可以作为你了解世界并且与外国人交流的宝典,方便你和五湖四海的朋友畅谈世界文化。

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触摸最风雅的东方神韵 ——亚洲世界文化遗产

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PART 1

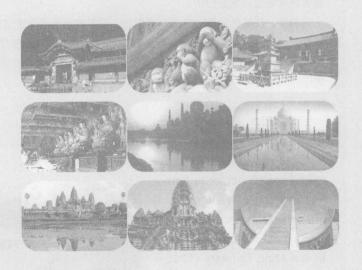
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Unit 3 远古奇迹背后的秘密:东南亚世界文化遗产

Unit 4 传说中"圣地"的吸引力: 南亚西亚世界文化遗产



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推荐景点。山海关长城——万里长城入海处;

嘉峪关长城——"天下第一雄关"

经典故事, 孟姜女哭长城

名句: 不到长城非好汉

长城是中国也是世界上修建时间最长、工程量最大的一项古代军事防御工程,它并非简单孤立的一线城墙,而是由点到线、由线到面,把长城沿线的隘口、军堡、关城和军事重镇连接成一张严密的网,形成一个完整的防御体系。自公元前七八世纪开始,延续不断修筑了2000多年,分布于中国北部和中部的广大土地上,总计长度达5万多千米,被称之为"上下两千多年,纵横十万余里"。如此浩大的工程不仅在中国,就是在世界上,也是绝无仅有的,因而在几百年前就与罗马斗兽场、比萨斜塔等并列为中古世界七大奇迹之一。长城带古代的经济、文化结构与古代民族的构成格局,决定了中国古代农业经济地区与畜牧业经济地区的关系集中表现于长城一线,其农业经济、文化与畜牧业经济、文化的对立统一也沿长城一线展开。与此相适应的,无论是民族间政治、经济、文化上的联合与交流,还是民族间军事、政治上的斗争,都沿长城一线展开。它对于主体民族的形成与发展,主体民族与长城带各民族的关系,以至整个中华民族的形成与发展都曾起过重要作用。

如今,长城已失去了它的军事用途,更多地体现了中华民族坚不可摧、永存于世的伟大意志和力量。它是我国古代劳动人民创造的伟大奇迹,是中国悠久历史的见证。这座稀世珍宝是中华民族的骄傲,也是整个世界的骄傲。

In 220 B.C., under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications (防御工事) were joined together to form a united defense system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming Dynasty (1368—



1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.

The Great Wall integrally (完整地) preserves all the material and spiritual elements and historical and cultural information that carry its outstanding universal value. The complete route of the Great Wall over 20,000 kilometers, as well as elements constructed in different historical periods which constitute the complicated defense system of the property, including walls, fortresses, passes (关口) and beacon towers, have been preserved to the present day. The building methods of the Great Wall in different times and places have been integrally maintained, while the unparalleled (空前的) national and cultural significance of the Great Wall to China is still recognized today.

There is a traditional love story from China, set at the time of the building of the Great Wall of China.

Over 2,000 years ago, in China, there lived a young man called Fan Xiliang and his young sweetheart, Meng Jiangnv. They loved each other very much and looked forward to (期待) getting married and living happily ever after. But, on the day of their wedding, a terrible thing happened. The Emperor of China was building a Great Wall to keep out his enemies and protect his people. He needed thousands of men to build this Great Wall, and often he had to force them to work for him. Fan Xiliang was one of these men, and on the very day of his wedding he was dragged away to work on building the Great Wall.

For five long years, Meng Jiangnv waiting at home for her husband to return, but he never came. One night, while she was sleeping, Meng Jiangnv dreamed that she saw her husband, wearing very thin clothes and shivering with cold (冷得发抖). When she woke up she immediately started to make some warm, padded clothes for Fan Xiliang, and as soon as they were made she set out to look for him.

Meng Jiangnv bravely made the very long journey on foot, crossing mountains and rivers in her search for her husband. When, after many moons, she came to the Great Wall, she looked everywhere for her husband, but she couldn't find him. Eventually she found someone who had known her husband, but he sadly told her that Fan Xiliang had died and was buried somewhere under the Great Wall, along with many thousands of other men.

Meng Jiangnv was heart-broken. She sat down at the foot of the Great Wall and wept. She wept day and night for her beloved husband, knowing that she would never see him again. She wept so much that her weeping caused a great stretch (一大段) of the Great Wall to fall down. In the rubble (碎石) she found the bones of her husband, and she gathered them together so that he could be properly buried.

The Emperor was very angry that Meng Jiangnv had made his Great Wall fall

down, and ordered that she should be brought to him, to be punished. But when he met her and saw how beautiful this sorrowful (悲伤的) lady was, he fell in love and decided to marry her.

Meng Jiangnv had no choice but to agree, but she asked the Emperor for one favor before she married him: that Fan Xiliang be given a grand funeral. As soon as the funeral was over, she decided to escape the Emperor and to be with her husband forever, and she threw herself gladly into the sea, to drown. The people of China built a temple near the Great



Wall in memory of (纪念) this beautiful, loyal lady, who loved her husband so much.

用英语畅谈 The Great Wall 黄金句

- ⑤ Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance. 长城唯有在建筑学上的价值,足以与其在历史和战略上的重要性相媲美。
- ② The Great Wall integrally preserves all the material and spiritual elements and historical and cultural information that carry its outstanding universal value. 长城完整地保留了所有物质和精神要素以及历史和文化信息,彰显了其自身显著的普世价值。
- ② The building methods of the Great Wall in different times and places have been integrally maintained.
 长城在不同时期、不同地域的建筑方法都得到了完好的传承。
- The Emperor of China was building a Great Wall to keep out his enemies and protect his people.
 - 中国的皇帝打算修建长城,抵抗外敌、保护人民。
- Meng Jiangnv wept so much that her weeping caused a great stretch of the Great Wall to fall down.
 - 孟姜女哭得很厉害,甚至把长城都哭倒了一大段。
- The people of China built a temple near the Great Wall in memory of this beautiful, loyal lady, who loved her husband so much.
 - 人们在长城附近修建了一座庙宇, 以纪念这位美丽、忠贞、深爱丈夫的女子。

A Traditional Love Story about the Great Wall 长城上的爱情接谈



A fractional Love Story about the Great wall	区域上的发情特况
Gary, do you know that there is a love story about the Great Wall?	No, tell me about it.
Over 2,000 years ago, in China, there lived a young man called Fan Xiliang and his young sweetheart, Meng Jiangnv. And the Emperor of China was building a Great Wall to keep out his enemies and protect his people.	Did Fan Xiliang have to build the Great Wall?
Yes. On the very day of his wedding he was dragged away to work on building the Great Wall.	There left Meng Jiangnv only. What happened then?
For five long years, Meng Jiangnv was waiting at home for her husband to return, but he never came. So she decided to look for her husband.	Did she find him?
She found someone who had known her husband, but he sadly told her that Fan Xiliang had died and was buried somewhere under the Great Wall.	She must feel heart-broken.
You're right. Meng Jiangnv wept so much that her weeping caused a great stretch of the Great Wall to fall down.	What a shame.
埃文: 盖理, 你知道长城有个爱情故事吗?	盖理:不知道,快给我讲讲。

埃文: 2000 多年前,有一个叫范喜良的年轻人,他的妻子就是 盖理:范喜良要去修长城吗? 孟姜女。当时,中国的皇帝打算修建长城,抵抗外敌、保护人民。 埃文: 是的,就在两个人成亲那天,他被人抓去修长城。

埃文: 五年过去了, 孟姜女一直在家里等丈夫, 但是他根本没回 盖理: 那她找到了吗? 来过。于是,她决定去找他。

埃文:她找到一个认识她丈夫的人,结果不幸的是,她丈夫已经 盖理:孟姜女肯定伤心死了。

死了,被埋在长城里。

埃文:没错。孟姜女哭得很厉害,甚至把长城都哭倒了一大段。 盖理:好遗憾啊。

盖理: 那就只剩下孟姜女一个人 了。接下来发生了什么?

列入世界文化遗产年份。1994年

孔子尊称: "至圣先师"、"万世师表"

发源地: 中国

东方圣城: 曲阜

孔子粉丝: 刘邦等历代皇帝

历史之最:中国使用时间最长的庙宇

著名景点: 杏坛、奎文阁、大成殿、十三碑亭等

曲阜的孔府、孔庙、孔林、统称"三孔",是中国历代纪念孔子、推 崇儒学的表征,以其丰厚的文化积淀、悠久历史、宏大规模、丰富文物 珍藏以及科学艺术价值而著称。孔府有"天下第一家"之称,是孔子嫡系 长期居住的府第, 也是中国封建社会官衙与内宅合一的典型建筑。孔庙是 我国历代封建王朝祭祀孔子的庙宇,位于曲阜城中央,是一组具有东方建 筑特色、规模宏大、气势雄伟的古代建筑群,被古建筑学家称为世界建筑 史上"唯一的孤例"。孔夫子生前在此开坛授学,首创儒家文化,为此后 2000 多年的中国历史深深地打上了儒学烙印。以孔子为代表的儒家文化、 按照自己的理想塑造了整个中国的思想、政治和社会体系,成为整个中国 文化的基石,因此有着5000多年悠久历史的曲阜获得了"东方圣城"的 美誉。孔林是孔子及其家族的专用墓地,也是目前世界上延时最久、面积 最大的氏族墓地。自汉高祖刘邦于公元前195年12月,以最高的太牢之 礼亲自到曲阜祭祀孔子以来,无论太平盛世还是烽火连天,历代亲王都要 亲自致祭,或派官员致祭。"三孔"因在中国历史和世界东方文化中的显 著地位,而被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产,同时曲阜被世人尊崇 为世界三大圣城之

As a heritage site embodying the core value of traditional Chinese culture—Confucianism, incorporating the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion, the property area covers all the necessary elements for demonstrating its historical values and setting. The Temple reflects the paramount (至高无上的) position of Confucianism in traditional Chinese culture. The Cemetery, as a graveyard for Confucius and his descendants (后代), provides integral and most important material evidence for the development of the Kong Clan. The Kong Family Mansion, as the office and residence for the direct descendants of Confucius, testifies to the eminent status enjoyed by the Kong family in traditional